

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 68
AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street—
MUCH ABOUT NOTHING.

BROTHMAN'S THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—PREFRO
THO—MUCH ABOUT A MENDANT OF VENICE.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway—HUMPTY DUMPTY,
WITH NEW FEATURES.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—THE SEVEN DWARFS;
OR, HARKLEQUIN AND THE WORLD OF WONDER.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—SHADOW OF A
CRIME—REHEARSAL AT SIXTY.

ROBERTS' THEATRE, Twenty-third st., between 6th
and 7th—ROMEO AND JULIET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE BURLESQUE EX-
TRAORDINARY OF THE FORTY THIEVES.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway—Afternoon and evening Performances.

WATERLEY THEATRE, 720 Broadway—ELITE HOLT'S
BURLESQUE COMPANY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—
MABEL—MR. AND MRS. WHITE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 31 Broadway—COMIC SKETCHES
AND LIVING STATUES—PICTO.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS—SINGS OF THE BLONDES.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
street—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 31 Bowery—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street—GRAND VOCAL
AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—HOOLEY'S
MINSTRELS—GRANT'S CABINET, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 65 Broadway—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, March 9, 1869.

Notice to Herald Carriers and News Dealers.

HERALD carriers and news dealers are in-
formed that they can now procure the requisite
number of copies direct from this office without
delay.

All complaints of "short counts" and spoiled
sheets must be made to the Superintendent in the
counting-room of the HERALD establish-
ment.

Newsmen who have received spoiled papers
from the HERALD office, are requested to re-
turn the same, with proof that they were
obtained from here direct, and have their
money refunded. Spoiled sheets must not be
sold to readers of the HERALD.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers
for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents a
quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement
can receive the HERALD at the same price it is
furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated March 8.

A telegram from Rome contradicts the reported
death of the Pope.

The announcement was made in the British House
of Commons yesterday that the government would
reduce the naval estimates about one million pounds
sterling.

The royal barracks of Madrid, Spain, were set fire
to yesterday. In the Cortes Marshals Prim and
Serrano advocated granting pardons to those con-
demned for a violation of the press laws.

Cuba.

The authorities in Havana have advised of Lesca's
march from La Guayama to Puerto Principe.

The hardest battle of the war was fought on the route,
at Sierra de Cubitas. The insurgents, 4,000 strong,
were entrenched, and a heavy artillery fire was
opened upon them, under cover of which the
Spaniards charged with the bayonet. A complete
victory for the Spaniards is claimed, the rebels losing
over 1,000 killed and wounded. General Guasmas is
reported to have only 7,000 available troops.

Mexico.

General Alvarado had overtaken Negrete at Tla-
cala and routed him, capturing many prisoners.

Negrete himself escaped with only a few adherents,
and the cavalry was in close pursuit of him. Colonel
Prieto, one of the rebels, was captured, taken to Vera
Cruz and shot. The insurrection at Merida, Yucatan,
had been quelled and the ring-leaders had been shot.
Minister Rosecrans had recently had frequent private
interviews with President Juarez. There was loud
opposition to the administration, which is accused
of corruption and incompetency.

The Cabinet.

Mr. Stewart yesterday waited upon President
Grant and expressed a willingness to resign the
Secretaryship of the Treasury rather than be the
cause of more embarrassment. The President urged
him strongly to remain and await at least the issue
of the day's proceedings in Congress relative to the
repeal of the law of 1875. The Senate took
no action in the matter, however, and at the Pres-
ident's further solicitation to remain with him, Mr.
Stewart expressed himself willing to transfer all his
business affairs to three trustees for the time that
he should serve as Secretary, and devote the pro-
ceeds to national and New York city charities.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday the Vice President
announced the standing committee. Mr. Conkling
introduced a bill to prohibit secret sales of gold on
account of the government, which was referred to the
Committee on Commerce. Mr. Sumner called up
for consideration the resolution granting Mrs. Lin-
coln a pension of \$5,000, but after a slight debate it
was referred to the Pension Committee. An election
for chaplain of the Senate was then held, and the
Rev. Dr. Newman was elected. The Senate then ad-
journed.

The House.

The House was not in session.

The republican members of the Senate yesterday
held a caucus, at which it was generally agreed to
make the session as short as possible, and to act
only upon such bills as are of immediate moment. A
caucus committee was appointed to urge similar
action upon the House.

The Legislature.

In the Senate yesterday a message was received
from Governor Hoffman vetoing the act for the ap-
pointment of a Justice of the Peace in Louisville.
Bills appointing a President pro tem for the Board
of Metropolitan Police and incorporating the Pros-
pect Park Hotel Company were ordered to a third
reading.

Miscellaneous.

Commissioner Rollins on Saturday sent to the
President a batch of informal charges against Mr.
Buckley, Solicitor of Internal Revenue, requesting
his dismissal. The President yesterday referred the

matter to the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, with
the suggestion that Mr. Buckley's services are no
longer required, and the Secretary therefore removed
him from office.

Arizona advices to February 10 state that the
Indian war is in full operation in that country,
fights, robberies and depredations being of daily
occurrence. More protection is demanded from the
government.

A captain of Arkansas militia and two Nashville
policemen attempted to arrest a black Indian, a
noted desperado, near Fort Leno, Miss., on Sunday,
but were fired upon by him, the captain being killed
and one of the policemen badly wounded. The Indian
escaped.

Governor Geary has signed the death warrants of
Twichell and Eaton and fixed the 8th of April for
the day of execution.

The difficulty in relation to the claims of settlers
on land belonging to the Cherokee Indians is being
adjusted by government commissioners, who ap-
praise the land and allow settlers five years in which
to pay for it, and then only on condition that the
proposed border railroad is completed.

The pardon issued by ex-President Johnson to
Martin, the defaulting bank clerk in Boston, was re-
called by the Secretary of State on Saturday, but too
late, as the pardon had already been placed in
Martin's hands.

A breach of promise case was recently decided in
the county court of Warren county, Ill., in which
the defendant, a man of considerable wealth, set up
the plea that the young lady was of African descent.
Several medical witnesses testified that a personal
examination disclosed indubitable indications of
African blood in her veins, although she was per-
fectly white and had moved in the best white society
in the county. The jury returned a verdict in her
favor to the amount of \$10,000.

In the Maine municipal elections yesterday Au-
gusta and Bangor went republican and Biddeford
democratic.

The republicans of Virginia will hold a nominating
convention for State officers in Petersburg to-day.

The Newfoundland Legislature favors confederation
with Canada.

The City.

The Legislative committee investigating the gas
monopolies yesterday heard testimony relative to
the Brooklyn companies. The officers gave about the
same testimony that had previously been given
by the New York companies. Judge Daly testified
that his house was undergoing repairs for several
months and was unoccupied during that time, but a
heavy bill was presented nevertheless. On his
protesting the company accepted one-half of the
amount of the bill. Dr. Knight testified that the gas
was frequently shut off at his house for no cause
whatever, and he could receive no satisfaction from
the clerks.

A case under the civil Rights law is at present
before the Court of Common Pleas. Harriet Jacobs,
a colored woman of Savannah, sues the Atlantic
Navigation Company for \$5,000 damages, in refusing
to let her occupy the first cabin of the steamship Leo
on a trip from Savannah to New York in July two
years ago. The case will be resumed this morning.

In Judge Kivens's Civil Court, yesterday, Robert
O'Callaghan sued John McMahon for the recovery of
\$21, lost on a wager as to which one could beat the
other in winning a certain girl's affections. The
parties discreetly kept the name of the young lady to
themselves, and O'Callaghan was awarded the money.

In the Supreme Court, trial term, part I, the case
of James A. Pateson vs. The Orange and Alexandria
Railroad Company came up for hearing, the action
being to recover \$20,416.46, the value of certain com-
pans owned by the plaintiff and issued by the com-
pany at various periods, but which they failed to
satisfy. The jury found for the plaintiff in the full
amount claimed.

In the United States Commissioner's Court, before
Commissioner Osborn, the case of the United States
vs. J. K. Lackey, charged with defrauding a veteran
of the Union army out of his bounty, was adjourned
for a week.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday before
Judge Bedford, the case of the People vs. Patrick
Kerrigan, charged with the homicide of Eliza
Tracy, was proceeded with. There being nothing in
the evidence presented by the prosecution to incul-
cate Kerrigan with the crime laid to his charge, the
jury by order of the Court returned a verdict of not
guilty. William H. Chambers pleaded guilty to ob-
taining \$31.50 by falsely representing himself as a
collector for the Tribune Association. An appeal
was made by the defendant to have the sentence
suspended, it being the first time the accused
had been arrested for any offence. The court mer-
cifully complied and Chambers was discharged. He
had scarcely left the court room when he was
arrested on two different charges of larceny.

The Inman line steamship City of Manchester,
Captain Jones, will leave pier 45 North river at one
P. M. to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool, calling
at Halifax, N. S., to land and receive mails and
passengers. The mails by her will close at the Post
office at twelve M.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamship
Sofia, Captain Ehlers, will sail from Hoboken
at two P. M. to-day for Southampton and Hamburg.
The European mails will close at the Post office at
twelve M.

The steamship Nebraska, Captain Guard, of Wil-
liams & Guion's line, will leave pier 45 North
North river at one P. M. to-morrow (Wednesday)
for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers.
The stock market yesterday was very strong and
prices advanced from one to three per cent in con-
sequence of an easier state of the money market
the change in the system of bank statements and a
revival of speculation which led off with large
transactions in New York Central, based upon the
expected action of the legislative committee. Gov-
ernments were dull and quiet. Gold was firmer,
selling up to 122 and closing finally at 121 1/2.

The market for beef cattle yesterday was moder-
ately active, and with offerings amounting to about
2,500 head, prices were quite steady at 16 1/2c. a
17c for prime and extra, 16 1/2c. a 16 3/4c. for fair to
good, 15c. a 15 1/2c. for ordinary and 14c. a 14 1/2c. for
inferior. Much cows—Prime and extra were in fair
request and firmly held, while other kinds were but
little sought after. We quote:—Extra, \$10 a \$125
each; prime, \$9 a \$95; fair to good, \$75 a \$85,
and inferior to common, \$45 a \$70. Veal calves
were moderately active and steady in value, prime
and extra being quoted 12c. a 13 1/2c., fair to good
11c. a 11 1/2c., and inferior to common 9 1/2c. a 10 1/2c.
Sheep were slow of sale, but, being in light supply,
the market was firm at 8c. a 9 1/2c. for prime and
extra, 7c. a 7 1/2c. for common to good, and 6 1/2c. a
6 3/4c. for inferior. Swine, though quiet, were firm
at 10 1/2c. a 11 1/2c., with moderate arrivals.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Hon. E. H. Hoar, of Concord, Mass.; Mr. E. H.
Hodges, of Boston; E. P. Hall, of Chicago; Captain
Alfred. Hay, Geo. Harding and Wm. W. Harding, of
Philadelphia; Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati; C. W.
dall, of Washington; E. B. Morgan, of Aurora, and
O. A. Packer, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor
Hotel.

Governor Patton, of Alabama; General J. M. Rusk,
of Madison; General Robinson, of the United States
Army; General S. F. Carey, of Cincinnati; Congress-
man T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y., and C. H.
Weed, of Woodstock, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel W. D. Mann, of Mobile; Captain J. B.
Duchart, of Baltimore; W. J. Roe, of the United
States Army, and J. H. Camp, of St. Paul, Minn.,
are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel Edward C. Gallar, of St. Albans, Vt.; C. A.
Cheatham, G. F. Cheatham and J. H. Cheatham, of
South Carolina; H. B. Prunk, of Georgia; D. W. In-
gersoll, of St. Paul, and J. L. Tracey, of St. Louis,
are at the Astor Hotel.

Ex-Governor Hildand Hall, of Vermont, is at the
Brevort Hotel.

E. W. Fox, of St. Louis; H. A. Richmond, of Ba-
tavia; E. Cornell, of Ithaca, and E. Wilson, of Ala-
bama, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

H. C. Mills, of Connecticut; Hiram Panicker and
H. L. Barry, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Julien
Hotel.

W. H. Dayton, of Charleston, S. C., and John Fer-
guson, of Boston, are at the Malby House.

Dr. Russell Childs, of Saratoga; Captain E. B.
Hatchcomb and Captain Tukey, of the United States
Army, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Ex-Postmaster General Randall left this city last
evening for Washington.

The War Commenced Against Grant's Administration.

The war against the new administration has
already commenced. General Grant has to
fight another battle of Belmont, but this time
it is with the politicians, and not Southern
rebels. Sumner, as general-in-chief of the
radical politicians, unmasked the batteries of
his faction and opened the fire. Through him
the very first request Grant made to Con-
gress—a request by special message, too—was
rebuffed. When he asked that the old and
abused law prohibiting a man in business from
holding office be repealed, in order that Mr. A.
T. Stewart might enter upon his duties as
Secretary of the Treasury, and a motion was
made in the Senate to that effect, Mr. Sumner
objected and prevented the passage of the bill.
In this declaration of war against the new
administration Mr. Sumner found allies among
the radical Senators and in the radical press.
Under the mask of compliments to Mr.
Stewart and pretended reverence for the obse-
lete act of 1789 the whole radical press of this
city assails the judgment and action of Gen-
eral Grant. It does not think the President's
"expedient will be found satisfactory or suffi-
cient." Insidious and masked as this hostility
is the motive is apparent and the object unmis-
takable. The radical politicians of the Senate
do not like the character of the Cabinet nor
Grant's independence in ignoring the political
leaders and selecting gentlemen outside of
their ring and influence. Then they want to
hold the reins over the new President, as they
did over Johnson, and they have just given
him a foretaste of their purpose in this action
relative to Mr. Stewart, as they did in the re-
fusal to repeal the Tenure of Office act.

The law of 1789, which has been exhumed
from the dead past, has long since ceased to
be operative. It was framed by Hamilton, to
suit his own purpose at the time, and, though
it might have suited the aristocratic notions of
its framers and of the politicians of that period,
it is not adapted to our republican institutions
or the spirit of the age. The governing class
in Hamilton's time was a sort of aristocracy,
composed of the lords of the soil, great slave-
holders, prominent lawyers and professional
politicians. The business community had little
to do with government beyond voting, and was
looked upon by such men as Hamilton as of
a lower order. But in this practical and
broadly liberal age such notions do not pre-
vail. Business men now are the most prac-
tical, have larger views of affairs, and, from
the magnitude of their operations and inter-
ests, are naturally more conservative than pro-
fessional politicians. They are best suited for
high offices in the government, and General
Grant, in composing his Cabinet, has recog-
nized this fact. How absurd, then, to keep a
law on the statute book which excludes from
office such a class of men! How absurd, too,
to expect or require men to give up a large
and profitable business for the barren honor of
holding office a few years! In fact, there are
few in this active age and country who are
not engaged in some business, except a limited
number of professional politicians; and to
exclude men of business from office is to pro-
scribe the bulk of the intelligent community
and to deprive the country of their
services. But, as we said, this law of 1789
has long been a dead letter and inoperative.
Very many of our prominent office-holders have
had some kind of business and held on to it
while in office. There is scarcely a member
of Congress who is not a banker, railroad
director or engaged in something else; yet the
laws he helps to make may bear directly upon
his interests. It is all bosh talking about a
man not being fit for Secretary of the Treasury
because he happens to be engaged in trade or
commerce. The law of 1789 ought to be
repealed.

General Grant should stick to Mr. Stewart
and "fight it out on that line if it takes all
summer" or longer; and Mr. Stewart should
not resign. It is a good appointment and has
the confidence of the capitalists and business
community of New York and the country gen-
erally. It has had the best effect in Wall street,
where every one speaks of it favorably. If the
radicals of the Senate did not intend to make
war on and to control the President they would
remove the seeming disability at once. If the
President yields in this instance he will
strengthen their power, will make them more
exacting, and it will be difficult for him to
break up the whiskey ring and other corrupt
rings, the power of which is centred in these
very radical Senators who have commenced
war on his administration. Perhaps the ques-
tion might be carried to the Supreme Court,
and if so the President should stand by his
Secretary and let his enemies carry it there.
The Senate has confirmed Mr. Stewart; the
President has taken him accordingly into his
Cabinet Councils. He has asked the repeal
of this law of '89, in regard to this officer.
Let him wait for the answer of the Senate
to this request. A caucus dodge like that
of yesterday does not meet the case. At all
events he should not yield to the faction
of radical politicians, but should stick to his
appointment of Mr. Stewart and make the fight
on his test of loyalty in Congress to his
administration. He has the people with him
now, and they will go with him on this ques-
tion if he maintains his accustomed firmness
and carries out his resolution to purge the
Treasury Department of corruption and ineffi-
ciency. There will be no peace, and the whis-
key and other corrupt rings centred in and
around Congress will flourish as ever, unless
General Grant breaks the power of this radical
faction of politicians. The fight has com-
menced and the President, if wise, will show
his hand while the people are with him, and
while he can rally all the conservative ele-
ments of the country to his support.

Is He A PROTESTANT?—Rev. Morgan Dix
holds "that any form of Catholicism is better
than that system of private judgment" a faith
in which is the basis of Protestantism. He
perceives that Protestantism is the first step
in that progress that ends in rationalism.
When, then, is he going over to the Pope?

THE PERSONAL REMEDY.—The plan of kill-
ing men who have committed outrages for
which the law can provide no adequate
remedy is finding favor just now. It was
tried in Richmond the other day and approved
by a jury. It has just been tried in Montreal,
and the jurors up there may not approve, for
they sit in colder rooms than the Virginia
jurors occupy.

Our Relations with England.

The moment is appropriate for us to con-
sider how we stand with our commercial rivals
across the water. That we are upon the eve
of an exciting diplomatic, if not warlike, con-
test with Great Britain we have little doubt.
The unfortunate accrediting of Reverdy John-
son to the Court of St. James appears only to
have opened the Alabama wounds afresh,
and has led our people to again reflect upon
the wrongs and outrages committed against us
when we were struggling for national exist-
ence. To say that the privateers which were
launched against us during our war escaped from
the interdiction of English law is only to
argue that the boasted laws of England are a
farce; and so they were, in all that tended to
honorable action towards us during our rebel-
lion. The English people were almost a unit,
from bootblack to lord, for the destruction of
the republicanism of North America and this
whole Continent. How, then, could the laws
be enforced, when all England forbade their
execution? England, therefore, cannot expect us
to judge of our relations with her through
certain written but dormant codes, but, rather,
through the national impulse, which, for the
time being, sets all codes aside. We have
simply to base our whole future action upon
the Alabama claims upon this idea, and settle
the whole matter as if England had boldly
declared war against us, instead of striking,
Spaniardlike and snakelike, without previous
notice.

While settling the Alabama claims there is
another item to which we wish to draw the
attention of our government. This refers to
the island of Nassau. It is a strategic point in
the hands of England which, in case of any
internal or foreign trouble we may have, may
do us immense damage. We well remember
what a thorn it was in our side during our late
war; how it swarmed with blockade runners;
how it was virtually a point of active opera-
tions against us, and how the South received
from it immense war supplies to assist them in
the attempted overthrow of our government.
This island should be in no other hands than
our own. We require it as a picket post for
the guarding of our Atlantic coast. The Ala-
bama claims should not be settled without
including this question.

We must also indicate some policy with
reference to Canada; for Canada was also a
nest of conspirators and a base of operations
against us under the almost open protection
of the English element there. Who will give us
a good war speech in Congress upon the ques-
tion of our relations with England? We want
a speech with a solid ring to it that will wake
them up a little on the other side of the water.

CANCELLED.—There seems a question for the

lawyers in the case of the pardons issued by
Johnson and withdrawn by Grant. But we
believe there is no difficulty. The pardons
were never acted upon, but were cancelled by
the same authority that made them before
they had passed out of the hands of that
authority.

Railway Enterprise in Russia.

Our St. Petersburg correspondent, in his
letters published on Sunday and Monday,
gives a full and detailed account of eight rail-
way lines which, by imperial decree of January
8, 1869, have been declared to be of first rate
importance, and as such deserving of immedi-
ate consideration and construction. One of
the eight is the Liebau line, the vital impor-
tance of which, from commercial and strategic
points of view, cannot easily be over-
estimated. The other seven are intended to unite
the Black Sea with the Baltic, and the three
principal rivers of Russia—the Volga, the Don
and the Dnieper—with each other and with
Moscow, at the same time affording every
facility of mutual communication to the chief
inland corn-bearing provinces and the prin-
cipal towns in the Western and Southwestern
provinces. The concessions for these eight
lines are to be granted and the works are to
begin this very year. Moreover, other lines
are to be deliberated and decided upon by the
beginning of next year. Among the latter are
the Siberian line and the line between the Aral
and the Caspian seas. Russia will thus be
brought into immediate contact with many
parts of Central Asia and very nearly with
India. The "manifest destiny" of the Russian
empire is, as we have often said, to extend its
influence in that direction. Another great
line is mentioned, "the necessity of which is
daily more felt"—one uniting Moscow with
Nicolaeiev, on the Amour. "The question is
much discussed in political and commercial
circles and will be started very shortly in good
earnest," says our St. Petersburg correspond-
ent, who adds:—"The day, then, is, perhaps
not distant when we may stem along from St.
Petersburg to San Francisco and New York
with only one short interruption." A pro-
digious interest has been excited in almost all
ranks of Russian society by the imperial de-
ree of January in favor of the new railway
lines, and the impulse given by it to railway
enterprise must lead to incalculable results.

THE POPE'S CHANCE.—Henry Ward Beecher

believes that even the Pope may be saved if
he "loves the Lord Jesus."

Breaking Up of Old Political Parties.

The democratic members of the Indiana
Legislature have seceded in a body, leaving it
without a quorum. This was done to prevent
a vote on the fifteenth amendment to the con-
stitution, and has resulted in the failure of the
appropriation bills and other measures neces-
sary to keep the whole government in motion.
It is doubtful whether the Indiana democrats
will gain much popularity by this revolution-
ary movement. But, after all, it is nothing
but a part of the work of breaking up old
parties commenced by General Grant in Wash-
ington and calculated to ramify all over the
country, knocking the old political head cen-
tres to the right and left and erecting in their
place a noble, patriotic and progressive party
of the people, with common sense, honesty,
reform and strict official accountability as its
mainstays. The people are tired of worn-
out, shaky party hacks, with their corrupt in-
trigues, secret wirepullings and the general
prostitution of the public service to their own
ends. They want a clear, ringing, inspiring
tone given to the new administration, and the
sooner the old party organizations crumble to
pieces the better for the success of the policy
President Grant has avowed it as his intention
to pursue.

Grant in the Wilderness Again.

Grant is in again. He has plunged in rather
than advanced with what the know-nothing
regard as "due circumspection;" but now,
as in '64, there is this great fact in his
favor, that what was most necessary was that
he should begin. In 1864 Grant had the
enemy in front posted no one on our side knew
exactly where or how, his dispositions hidden
in the shadow of a jungle, and behind Grant
the people were expecting of him only to go
ahead and win. He went ahead accordingly,
and he won—not at once—not in the way your
hero wins in a romance, but after labor that
might have worn the soul out of Sisyphus him-
self. His success was splendid and complete
at last, and filled the cup of the nation's hope.
Only the other day he was morally in the same
place: at the edge of a wilderness denser to
him than the Virginia forest—the wilderness of
political usage, routine, trickery and intrigue,
all the paths of which are held by the public
enemy—the politicians of every stripe, the
Treasury rings, the lobby jobbers, the nig-
ger shriekers and the whiskey thieves. The
thing the country had made him
President for was to go ahead, and he went
slashing into the jungle. They say his first
step was a blunder. The first step is to be
judged when we know the last. That first
step has brought him into the midst of the
fight. In other times blundering was
generally done with when Grant got there,
and the step into the fight was one fruitful
promise to the country. We anticipate the
best results from the simple fact that Grant is
doing what he was made President for—going
straight ahead where the politicians stand in
his way. Once this grand action opened, who
can doubt how it will close when he remem-
bers that what was begun in the Wilderness
was finished at Appomattox Court House.

Great Battle in Cuba.

Our Havana dates, through government
sources, detail the results of a march of Span-
ish troops on Puerto Principe and a heavy
conflict with four thousand patriots who
disputed the road. The engagement was very
severe; said to be the most important thus far
that has taken place during the revolution.
Under cover of a heavy artillery fire the
Spanish columns moved on the patriot works
and carried them at the point of the bayonet.
The loss of the Spaniards is reported at one
hundred and eleven killed and wounded, while
that of the rebels is estimated at about one
thousand.

It is advisable to await the reports from the
patriot side, as we have been constantly
deceived by the colonial government with refer-
ence to the revolution and its success. The
fact that the revolutionists are already
assembled in bodies of four thousand men and
fighting pitched battles with the regular Span-
ish troops looks as if Spain had but little
chance of holding the island much longer.

It is a very proper moment now for our
government to act upon the Cuban question.
The patriots are constantly gaining strength,
and the war upon the part of Spain is gradu-
ally approaching one of vengeance, when
nothing remains but to devastate, after the old
Spanish fashion, and then retire from the scene
of their plunderings and wholesale massacres.

NATIONALITY OF GRANT'S CABINET.—Grant's

Cabinet, if they all stick, will contain a native-
born Irishman (Stewart), a native born Cana-
dian (Cox), and a Frenchman by descent
(Borje).

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION TO-DAY.—The

annual State election in New Hampshire
occurs to-day. There has been but little
excitement during the canvass, even among
the politicians. In the interior of the State
and it is pretty much all interior—it would
hardly seem that a political campaign were
pending. Last year the whole vote for Gov-
ernor was 77,077, of which the republican
candidate received 5,253 majority. Grant's
plurality was 6,967. The following is a list of
the candidates, the republican candidates for
Congress having been members of the Fortieth
Congress:—

FOR GOVERNOR. Democratic, John Bellet.
Republican, Osmow Stevens.
FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.
Samuel H. Quabens.
FOR CONGRESS. E. W. Hubbard,
1—Jacob H. Ellis, E. W. Harrington,
2—Aaron F. Stevens, Rosa W. Parker,
3—Jacob Denton.